Priority 1: Clean up contaminated sites and sediments

Long-term goal: Clean up all sites and sediments exceeding state standards for contamination.

2007-2009 strategies

1. Continue to identify and clean up contaminated sites.

a. Cleanups are being initiated or continued at 50 upland and aquatic sites within one half mile of the Puget Sound shoreline. (Ecology, DNR)
b. Measurable progress takes place on cleanups at High Priority Hazardous Waste facilities. (Ecology reports on progress)
c. 5,000 acres are evaluated to assess whether cleanup is needed. (Ecology)
d. An inventory of creosote logs is conducted on Puget Sound beaches and a cleanup program is implemented. (NWSC, NOAA, DNR, The Nature Conservancy)
e. 700 to 800 tons of creosote-soaked logs are removed from Puget Sound beaches. (DNR, State Parks)
f. 5,000 tons of creosote pilings are removed from the Puget Sound marine environment. (DNR, State Parks, WSDOT/Washington State Ferries)
h. Th e Superfund program cleans up 200 acres of contaminated sediments in Puget Sound by 2011. (EPA)
i. 3 state parks have sediments contaminated with wood waste from old log dumps cleaned up. (State Parks)
j. New investigations are being conducted or planned in 6 areas of the Puget Sound (Port Gardner Bay, Fidalgo/Padilla Bay, Kitsap Peninsula/Port Gamble, Port Angeles, Shelton/Oakland Bay, Dumas Bay) during 2007-2009. (Ecology)

2. Manage dredging operations to prevent contamination of disposal sites.

a. 100 percent of disposal sites meet site monitoring goals. (DNR)
b. Part of the remedial action for contaminated marine sites includes the use of clean material from navigation dredging. (Ecology)

Priority 2: Prevent toxic contamination

Long-term goal: Eliminate the harm from toxic pollutants entering Puget Sound. While cleaning up contaminated sites and sediments (page 5) helps to correct the legacy of historic toxic contamination, this priority focuses on reducing ongoing contamination and preventing future contamination.

2007-2009 strategies

1. Reduce the use and generation of toxic chemicals.

a. 550 pounds of mercury reduction from waste streams is achieved, which is a 40 percent improvement over the previous two years. (Ecology, Health)
b. A chemical action plan for lead is completed in 2008 under the PBT rule. (Ecology, Health)
c. Chemical action plans for PAHs and PFOs are initiated during the two-year
budget period. (Ecology, Health)
d. One industrial facility receives engineering or other technical assistance for quantifiable reductions in toxics use through TREE and Lean Manufacturing programs. (Ecology)

2. Reduce the release of toxic chemicals to the environment.

a. 800-ton reduction of toxic emission and waste generation in the Puget Sound basin. (Ecology) b. 150 entities in the Puget Sound basin participate in environmental leadership or performance-based regulatory programs. (Ecology)
c. 5 percent reduction in emissions of diesel particulate matter over the 2006 baseline. (Ecology)
d. 2 million gallon-per-day increase in the amount of reclaimed water in Puget Sound, which is a 10 percent increase. (Ecology)
e. Cross-agency and external work groups are convened to develop reclaimed water standards. (Ecology, Health)
f. 90 percent of NPDES permits for municipal sewage treatment plants have been issued within the past five years. (Ecology)
g. 90 percent of NPDES permits for industrial facilities have been issued within the past five years. (Ecology)
h. 6 events to collect unusable, cancelled or suspended pesticides are held in the Puget Sound basin and collect about 60,000 pounds of pesticides. (WSDA)
i. The Puget Sound Naval Shipyard facility is issued an NPDES industrial discharge permit. (EPA)
j. A statewide strategy is developed to reduce the release of PPCPs in the marine environment. (Partnership)
k. The amount of mercury discharged by individual, wastewater point dischargers is estimated to establish a baseline for future reductions. (Ecology)

l. Permitted loadings of toxic contaminants from individual, wastewater point dischargers are estimated. (Ecology)

3. Improve spill prevention and response.

a. Th e number of oil spills greater than 25 gallons reaching surface waters is decreased. (Ecology)
b. 5 percent reduction in the number of large commercial vessels having incidents that can lead to oil spills. “Incidents” refer to events such as propulsion losses, steering failures, collisions, structural failures, fi res, or spills. (Ecology)
c. 100 percent of all spills greater than 25 gallons receive a rapid and aggressive response. (Ecology)
d. 400 ship inspections and 450 oil transfer inspections are conducted in the fi rst year of the biennium; 450 ship inspections and 650 oil transfer inspections are conducted in the second year. (Ecology)
e. Oil Spill Advisory Council recommendations that are adopted and fully funded by the legislature are implemented. (Ecology)
f. Local and tribal governments and Marine Resource Committees help develop oil spill Geographic Response Plans. (Ecology)
g. A study of small spills of less than 25 gallons in Puget Sound waters takes place to identify the extent of pollution, primary causes and sources, and water quality eff ects. (Partnership, Ecology)

4. Educate residents to change behaviors to reduce toxic contamination.

a. 8 marinas achieve Clean Marina status as a result of spill prevention education. (Sea Grant)
b. 30 Puget Sound shellfi sh growers receive spill prevention and preparedness education and training. (Sea Grant)
c. 100 commercial fi shermen receive spill prevention outreach aimed at eliminating fuel spills and bilge discharges. (Sea Grant)
d. Agricultural users receive education on pesticide application to minimize adverse environmental impacts. (WSDA)
e. 500 homeowners and 500 boat owners adopt least toxic cleaning practices and demonstrate improved understanding of consumer labels for commercially available products. (Sea Grant)

5. Study toxics in Puget Sound.

a. A characterization of the status and trends of toxic contamination and the ecosystem impacts and potential human health impacts is coordinated, with newly identified contaminants of concern included in the characterization. (PSAMP, Partnership, EPA, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), WDFW, Health)
b. Th e contributions of key toxic contaminants from land, air and marine discharge sources are determined and used to determine toxic loading. (Partnership)

c. A characterization of atmospheric deposition of toxics to Puget Sound is begun. (Ecology)
d. A summary is made of analyses of PPCPs in ground and surface water and wastewater treatment capabilities to assess their impacts on human health and the environment. (Ecology)

Priority 3: Reduce the harm from stormwater runoff

Long-term goal: Stormwater runoff and combined sewer overfl ows do not impair water quality in any waters of the basin.

2007-2009 strategies

1. Increase the number of communities managing stormwater under NPDES permits.
2. Increase the number of communities implementing the comprehensive stormwater management program as outlined in the *Puget Sound Water Quality Management Plan*.
3. Increase the use of LID.
4. Manage runoff from state highways.
5. Reduce the number and volume of CSO events.
6. Develop and begin to implement a Soundwide impacts and eff ectiveness monitoring program.
7. Increase small acreage landowner technical assistance and voluntary incentive programs.
8. Educate and involve the public in preventing harm from stormwater runoff.